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Hart Merriam for a similar favor with regard to the collection of the Biological Survey; to Dr. J. A. Allen and Mr. F. M. Chapman for the loan of material from the American Museum of Natural History.

MEASUREMENTS OF *Amazilia cerviniventris cerviniventris*.

	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed Culmen.
Average of ten specimens . . .	55.1	34.9	20.7
Maximum	56	37	21.5
Minimum	53	34	20

MEASUREMENTS OF *Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota*.

	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed Culmen.
Average of thirteen specimens	55.2	33.9	21
Maximum	59	38	22
Minimum	52	31	20

TWO NEW BIRDS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST OF AMERICA.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

Anous stolidus ridgwayi, subsp. nov. RIDGWAY'S NODDY.

Subsp. char.—Much darker and less brown than *A. raussaui*, resembling in this respect *A. galapagensis*, from which it differs in much paler cap.

Type No. 8220, collection A. W. A., Socorro Island, Mexico, May 5, 1897. Chin, throat, neck, and chest uniform deep brownish slate, but darker on the lores and above the eyes. A small white spot on the

upper posterior border of the eyelid. Lower lid white for nearly its entire length. Cap delicate pearly gray, almost silvery white on the anterior portion, in some lights gradually blending with color of nape on the occiput. Rest of plumage deep slaty brown; primaries blackish. Wing, 263 mm. Tail, longest feather, 160; graduation, 53; culmen, 40; depth, 11; tarsus, 25.

Hab., Cocos and Socorro Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Named in honor of Mr. R. Ridgway, whose notes on the Cocos Island birds (*Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago*, p. 645) first called my attention to this undescribed form.

Ridgway's Noddy was nesting in abundance on a small rock almost a mile west of the western end of Socorro Island. After several unsuccessful attempts, a landing was made at the risk of life and limb, and a series of eggs obtained. They were all laid on bare rock without any attempt at nest building; often placed on protruding shelves but little wider than the egg, and how they escaped rolling off into the sea is a mystery. Nearly all of the eggs taken May 12 were fresh, though several downy young ones were seen, together with the hundreds of young Sooty Terns (*Sterna fuliginosa* var. *crissalis* Baird) that swarmed all over the top of the rock. The Noddies were not seen at San Benedicte Island, 35 miles north of Socorro, nor at Clarion Island, 240 miles west.

***Oceanodroma kaedingi*, sp. nov. KAEDING'S PETREL.**

Sp. char.—Similar to *O. leucorhoa*, but much smaller with much less deeply forked tail. Type No. 8718, coll. A. W. A. At sea near Guadalupe Island, Lower California, July 25, 1897.

General plumage sooty black. Head and neck more plumbeous, greater and median wing-coverts pale sooty brownish. Longer upper tail-coverts white with black shafts. Lateral lower coverts edged with white. Rectrices sooty black, to base.

Wing, 145 mm.; central rectrices, 73; lateral rectrices, 83; tarsus, 21; middle toe and claw, 20; culmen, 15.

Hab., from Socorro and Clarion Islands to Southern California.

There seems to be considerable variation in the extent of the white on the upper tail-coverts in the series before me. A few have the coverts black with whitish patches on the sides, while one has totally black coverts but is otherwise similar to the white-

rumped birds. A parallel example is found in a large series of *O. socorroensis*, the type of which has whitish patches on the sides of the rump (lateral upper coverts). In a series of over 100 skins I only found about 3 per cent. so marked. A few are nearly as white on rump as true *leucorhoa*, but the largest part of the series, fully 95 per cent., have sooty black coverts above and below. Two or more species might easily be made from the series, but unfortunately the light rumped birds are found in the same burrows with the other birds.

FOUR SEA BIRDS NEW TO THE FAUNA OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

DURING the past spring and summer the following species were noted between San Diego and Cape San Lucas. All are new to our fauna and one, at least, *Phaëthon rubricaudus* is a decidedly unexpected addition to our birds.

On March 17, between San Geronimo Island and Guadalupe Island, a small white-bodied Albatross several times circled about the schooner but left us before any one could obtain a shot. Half an hour later it reappeared and was killed proving to be an adult specimen of *Diomedea immutabilis* Rothschild, described from Laysan Island, between Hawaii and China.

In April, 1887, I saw a white Albatross within five miles of the spot where the above specimen was taken, and the following year two were seen off San Quentin, fifty miles further north. As none were taken the identity is in doubt but I am inclined to think they were the present species.

About Cape San Lucas *Puffinus auricularis* Townsend, was fairly common April 23, and again in early June. Associated with them were two species, one of which agreed very well with